

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1839.

NO. 43.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY JAMES VIRDEN,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.
Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocuous, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ Please shake the bottle when first opened ☞
When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes to state that he found it entirely effective in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names."—*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M^{rs} Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.
In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by
OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.
These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A M^{rs}, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was perverse and depressed, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared revived, and assigns her recovery to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. Health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by
OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those whose victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA—Three year's standing.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptom similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kernville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained unimproved, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake anything. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed.) **JONAS SNYDER.**

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall St. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

☞ See list of Agents.

☞ See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Hutscheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastles; Chilton, Ellis & Voiers, Benevolence; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Malin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co., Winchester; Jno. W. Hazlerigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; Whaley & McClure, Millersburg; Jas. F. Dureman, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburgh; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington, Ky.
37 West Main street.
Lexington, May 39, 1839—21-ly

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.
Apply to
JOHN M. McALLA.
June 20—54-ly.



LET US ALL BE MERRY.

"A Merry Heart doth good like a Medicine."
With mirth let us cherish our hearts,
'Tis a precept by Solomon given,
And cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for Heaven.

Among all the numberless ways
By which folly contrives to be wrong,
There is none which more weakness displays,
Than wearing a visage too long.

The Omnipotent Donor designs
That the gifts of his grace be enjoyed;
Hence, he that forever repines,
Had better be better employed.

When first was created our race,
This earth for man's mansion was given,
And shall he find fault with the place
To which he's allotted by Heaven?

'Tis a thing, I believe, understood,
In which every sect is agreed,
This earth was declared to be good,
And so is the Bible we read.

Under Providence, tenants at will,
A fine habitation we hold;
For us to be murmuring still,
Is wicked, ungrateful and bold.

Yet well-meaning people I've seen,
Who think true religion is shown
By a sort of a woe-begone mien,
And a whining, conventicle tone.

'Tis true, there's a season to mourn,
As Solomon says: nevertheless
Our griefs should be manfully borne,
And 'tis folly to cherish distress.

A train of diseases await
On a heart that forever is sad,
And some, from a sorrowing state,
Become irrevocably mad.

That religion can never be true
Which bows its disciples to earth,
For he that has Heaven in view
Has the best of all titles to mirth.

With mirth, then, we cherish our hearts,
'Tis a mandate by Solomon given;
For cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for Heaven.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American.
ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.
EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Protest of Bills drawn by the United States Bank—prospects of the Harvest very gloomy. Pacification of Spain—Revolution in Switzerland—Tiracasting state of affairs in Turkey, &c.

The steamer Liverpool arrived at New York at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, bringing London dates to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st September. We make the following selections from the Commercial, Courier, American, Journal of Commerce and Express.

Cotton was lower in price, although of ready sale; money was as scarce as ever; the harvest, owing to bad weather, was not looked upon as an average one, and the bullion in the Bank of England was estimated at £3,500,000 sterling. A suspension of specie payments by that institution was confidently predicted.

The crop in Great Britain is estimated to be at least 5,000,000 quarters short.

In addition to these sufficiently dark prospects, some bills of the Bank of the United States on Hottinguer & Co. in Paris, had been protested for non acceptance. Subsequently, however, arrangements were made by Mr. Jaudon, whereby Messrs. Rothschild & Co., together with Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., agreed to protect these bills. We are assured, moreover, (says the New York American,) that specie enough went forward some weeks ago from this side to cover them. It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that none of these bills will be returned here.

The London Times, of Sept. 20th, mentions rumors about the drafts of the United States Bank on Hottinguer & Co. viz: that these drafts amounted to £248,000, of which £60,000 were accepted on account of a third person, and the remainder was or would be accepted by Rothschild, upon security given.

It is known by private letters, that the whole business was immediately settled, and the bills duly honored. Mr. Jaudon was then in Paris.

The London Correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, under date of Sept. 19—

Mr. Jaudon has concluded a contract with Hope & Co. for State Stocks to the amount of £2,000,000, against which that house will make advances by instalments of £500,000 at stated intervals, or the United States Bank will value upon them to that extent as was most convenient. The Bank of Amsterdam is a party to this arrangement, and doubtless takes the heaviest share in the operation.

The Liverpool came out full of passengers.—Every berth was engaged, and upwards of seventy gentlemen were refused a passage, for want of room. More than ninety passengers have arrived. Among them Major Hall, Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Poulett Thompson, the new Governor of Canada; Mr. Singleton, attaché of the United States Legation; Gen. Hamilton, and Mr. Nolte. She has also a very valuable cargo, amongst which are sixty cases of figured silks of very rich fabric, and of the value of 10,000*l*. each. Among the persons who have engaged a passage in her for the next trip to America, are the Hon. Daniel Webster and family.

Arbitration between the United States and Mexico.—It is asserted that M. de Renne, Prussian Minister to the United States, and now at Berlin, is to be the arbitrator under the King of Prussia, to adjudicate the differences between the U. S. and Mexico.

The annexed letter from the London correspondent of the New York Courier presents a complete summary of the important commercial and financial intelligence brought by this arrival.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.
LONDON, Sept. 20th, 1839.

The Liverpool steam ship being about to depart from Liverpool at an early hour to-morrow morning, and as no other steam ship will be in train for New York for an unusual time after the sailing of the Liverpool, I purpose to send you the fullest, latest, and the best ascertained account of the present state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

Preceding all other matters at the present moment, is the unexpected and extraordinary occurrence respecting the French agency of the Bank of the United States.

On the night of Friday last, arrived in London an express to Mr. Jaudon, informing him that on that day the house of Hottinguer, the Paris agents of the bank, had refused to accept the usual bills which had been drawn from Philadelphia against consignments of cotton to Havre de Grace and various other ports of France. This intelligence was entirely unexpected by Mr. Jaudon, who—though the most prominent European agent of the Bank of the United States—has not professed any direct connexion with the Parisian agents of the bank, and consequently then learned for the first time that the house of Hottinguer had come to so extraordinary a determination as to refuse the bills of an establishment from which they have derived so very beneficial an interest during an agency of twenty years. Setting off instantly for Paris, Mr. Jaudon arrived in that capital on Monday, and at once removed all the difficulties of the Messrs. Hottinguer, by negotiating with the house of Rothschild, the Jewish capitalists of so much celebrity, and who now accept the bills of the Bank of the United States.

This event has been the subject of extraordinary excitement, both in England and in France. But the numerous enemies of the bank of the United States, who, both in London and in Lancashire and Yorkshire, were exulting in the supposed downfall of the institution, have now found that, on the contrary, the result of the affair has eminently strengthened the credit of the institution, all parties agreeing, that if Mr. Jaudon, when suddenly called upon, could provide security for 7,000,000 of francs, extraneous entirely to his own arrangements of every description, and could substitute the greatest capitalists in the whole world for the comparatively unknown house of Hottinguer—that all this must redound most signally to the credit and solid power of the Bank of the U. States.

The true and principal cause of these attempts upon the credit of the United States Bank, is, in my judgment, the result of a long-continued series of fabrications and distortions of circumstances in a certain London morning newspaper, furnished or abetted and stimulated by those who have been hitherto its opponents, in not recovering those interests which were forfeited by their own imprudence alone. The outrageous quality of these assertions is shown by the following very recent specimens—that Mr. Jaudon had received assistance from the Bank of England—which here is the most dangerous charge which can be made against the credit of any mercantile or banking establishment—and that, in a similar manner, the same gentleman had received the sum of £800,000 from the banking house of Hope of Amsterdam. The direct answer to these assertions, is that Mr. Jaudon has never received one farthing from England, and not one farthing from the Hopes of Amsterdam.

So far indeed from the Bank of the U. States having received assistance from the Bank of England, the Bank of England, on the contrary, may be said to have received assistance from the Bank of the United States, so far as to have imported 250,000 sovereigns, and to have sold them to the Bank of England, at a time when the bullion was reduced almost to nothing, is certainly "assistance" in the true meaning of the word, and this is the only transaction which has passed between Mr. Jaudon and the Bank.

On the subject of the weather and harvest in England, the accounts by the Liverpool steam ship are unfortunately of the gloomiest kind. Since the date of my letter by the Cambridge packet ship of the 7th inst. which informed you of the melancholy appearance of every thing on the ground, the weather has been even worse during the whole of the succeeding time. Daily, for the last ten days, we have experienced rain in considerable quantity during the whole of the twenty-four hours; but on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, the torrents were greater than in any month of September within the memory of man. Real summer or autumn, there has been indeed none in England; and the consequence is, that the prospects of the harvest are of the most alarming description at the present time. In Ireland, Scotland, the higher districts of Wales and the counties of England, north of the Humber, there is now no doubt that the crops will be deficient at least one third, and probably one half, as already mentioned—but so green and backward in those parts of the kingdom is every description of grain, that without an immediate and very decided change in the weather, there is more than the possibility that marketable bread stuffs there will be absolutely none.

In the more southern counties of Essex, Sussex and Kent, there is a considerable portion of the harvest secured in moderately good condition; but those counties form only a small proportion of the kingdom at large, and even there an average crop can scarcely be said to have been secured.

The weather this morning is rather brighter at intervals, but the air is moist and the wind steady

in the southwest and south, from which rainy quarters it has not, indeed, changed for more than three months. The consequence of the unfavorable prospects of the harvest has been a rapid rise in the value of every description of grain at market; and the advance being 5*s*. per quarter within the last five days, and the London average for the week being 76*s*. 4*d*.; but the general average of the six weeks having not reached 72*s*. the duty on foreign wheat remains at 6*s*. 8*d*. per quarter, and 4*s*. per bbl. of foreign flour of 196 lbs.

The civil war in Spain is at length brought to a close—Don Carlos having fled into France, and his army totally routed and dispersed.

The Siddons is the last packet which has arrived from the United States.

An immense conflagration took place at Konigsberg, in Prussia, originating in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of damp hemp. The fire has destroyed 20,000 quarters of corn, besides 7000 barrels of tar, and large quantities of hemp, flax, pitch, and spirits. The large warehouses have been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at £100,000.

The frigate Pique sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec on the 13th of September, having on board Mr. Poulett and suite, and Sir Richard Jackson and his suite.

The Marquis Hastings has published a very long communication, fortified by letters, extracts and other documents, disclosing all the facts relating to the calumny upon his sister. It discloses nothing of interest that was not known before, except that the Marquis had challenged Lord Melbourne. The blame of the affair seems to be thrown pretty clearly on Lady Portman and Sir James Clark.

The government had instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates during the riots. The investigation commenced on the 18th of September.

The proprietorship of the London Courier has been changed, and it seems now to be a conservative Journal.

A young woman named Margaret Moyes killed herself on the 19th of September, by leaping from the top of the Monument. Of course she was dashed to pieces. Pecuniary distress and apprehension were the causes, as supposed. Only one other instance of suicide in this manner has occurred; it was in 1810, when a diamond merchant named Levi threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was shattered to fragments.

The King and Queen of Belgium left London for their own kingdom on the 20th of September. Their visit does not appear to have resulted in any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Victoria—at least the papers make no allusion to such an event.

From the London Courier of Sept. 19.

THE UNITED STATES BANK'S BILLS DISHONORED.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Three O'clock.—This town, or rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world here. You are of course aware that Havre is the great entrepot of the products of the New World as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are, therefore, the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufactures of England, and consequently to dispense with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton.

One of the fearful results of this gambling system of speculation has just fallen in this city like a thunderbolt. This morning a bill of the United States Bank for a sum of a little short a million sterling was dishonored by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and connected with the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here, or the injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unadvised, and urge in strong terms the certain solvency of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a well timed and well managed *tour d'adresse*, to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1837; that is, in plain terms, overreaching their too credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion obtains among the majority of men of business in Havre.

Be this, however, as it may, the American merchants in this town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the Western Continent, or not so well informed as the house in question, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, so long everything with the French nation, are now as much out of favor as they were before preferred by them. Since Havre became the Liverpool of France never was Change in so agitated a state as it has been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt; once more.

From the London Times of Sept. 20.

It is generally believed in the city this afternoon, that the house of Rothschild in Paris will interfere to cover the drafts of the United States Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. The current version of the transaction most accredited, for there are several afloaf, is, that of the whole amount of these drafts, which is 6,200,000 francs, or about \$248,000, the amount of \$60,000 has been accepted for honor of third parties, and that the remaining amount of \$188,000 had been, or would be, accepted by Messrs. Rothschild, of course under security given. Nothing is as yet, however, certainly known on the subject.

From the Morning Post of Sept. 20.

The information we were enabled to give yesterday with respect to the movements of Mr. Jau-

don at Paris, will have prepared our readers for the result we have now to communicate. It appears that the bills which the United States Bank has drawn for seven millions of francs on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., of Paris and Havre, but which these gentlemen did not feel warranted, in justice to themselves, to accept, will be provided for at maturity by Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, to whom the agencies have been transferred. It has been rumored that they will likewise undertake the Agency of the bank in this country, on the retirement of Mr. Jaudon.

This requires confirmation. It is well known that arrangements were in progress for again placing the account in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. but that they were never completed, in consequence of certain conditions exacted by that eminent firm as indispensable for their guidance and security, and to which the United States Bank had neither acceded nor the contrary, the determination of the President having never been declared upon the subject. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have doubtless expressed their disapprobation of an unlimited issue of post notes, or possibly declared themselves to the effect that this novel medium of remittance should be discontinued entirely. If such be the fact, we are of opinion that Messrs. Baring & Co. have done no more than was dictated by a proper sense of prudence, and no more than it was incumbent upon them to do, as a house to which, from its high character and long standing, the whole of the commercial world are apt to look as a precedent and a beacon.

We are unable to say any thing conclusive as to the London agency at present, but should the matter turn out to be as has been this afternoon reported, we should hope, on every account, that Messrs. Rothschild have observed an equal caution. We are less disposed to believe that anything positive can be known upon the subject, as the appointment of Mr. Jaudon's successor or successors in London may be presumed not to rest with himself. Be the event as it may, there can be no question but the Philadelphia Bank will be compelled henceforth to pursue a very different system from that which it has pursued since the failure of the three great English houses, otherwise it may in the end fall into the same difficulties that they did. If the President of the establishment had only sent specie to take up his drafts to the extent proposed, and which it was as much his duty to do as is that of the Bank of England to pay its notes in gold, the interposition of Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, in order to give protection to his signature in the French cities, would have been unnecessary.

It seems a little too much that a foreign bank should be planted permanently among us, to interfere with the proper functions of our own national bank, and to maintain an injurious monopoly of foreign imports. Perhaps the interference of Messrs. Rothschild and Sons is to be confined to the duty of winding up the affairs of the United States Bank in Europe. The markets are glutted with American cotton and American stocks of all kinds, and, as there is no longer any demand for either, we do not see what else they can have to do. Mr. Jaudon is understood to have returned to town in the course of the afternoon.

The current rate of interest in the discount market is 5 3/4 to 6 per cent. per annum. There is but little activity in the commercial walks, and there is consequently by no means an extensive demand for accommodation.

From the London Morning Herald of Sept. 20. The private letter of this journal from Paris appears to have afforded the best information which has transpired respecting the causes which induced the respectable firm of Hottinguer and Co. to dishonor the bills of the Bank of the U. States; but since the morning it has transpired that, by the exertions of Mr. Jaudon, arrangements have been made through the great house of Rothschild and Co. by which they will take up the agency, and honor all the drafts of the United States Bank now in a temporary abeyance of credit.

For the sake of public credit generally we are happy to be enabled to notice the great probability of such a result; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the United States Bank has received a blow with regard to its public credit that must seriously react upon the credit of the commercial interests of the United States at large. We are not disposed to be harsh in our remarks, but there is a strong impression among most of our manufacturing and commercial interest that the Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Biddle, has abused its true banking power by the reckless adoption of jobbing in produce, and its neglect of the true principles and action of banking, by directly, as well as indirectly, lending itself to unprofitable speculations. The assurance of this great difficulty being finally settled, we trust may be relied upon as certain; else we cannot foresee what may be the result on either side of the Atlantic. Mr. Jaudon has returned from Paris to London, and his arrival may lead to farther satisfactory explanations.

The state of the weather, and the subject to which we have already referred, coupled with the influence of the closing settlement of the foreign market, has thrown a great damp upon consols, and the British funds generally.

Since writing the above we have more reason to believe that the eminent firm of Rothschild & Co. have determined to undertake the agency of the U. States Bank under powerful guarantees. This act will, if confirmed to the full extent, tend much to appease the incipient appearance of an uneasy state of our money markets, and it will strongly indicate their sagacity in foreseeing its immediate necessity.

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES BANK BILLS.—The Paris Messenger gives the following explanation of the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer to cash bills drawn upon them from the United States:—"During the late financial crisis several English and French bankers either advanced money or gave their signatures to bills for the relief of certain American houses, and since that time large quantities of cotton have been consigned to London and Havre to meet these obligations. It appears however, that fresh bills were also being drawn on account of these consignments. The cotton market being so dull that sales could not be effected without a sacrifice, and Messrs. Hottinguer, who had lent assistance to the United States, being therefore unable to realize money upon the guarantee in their possession, they have, as a measure of precaution, refused, in the present state of the market, to pay or accept the bills which have been drawn upon them."

From the Globe of Sept. 20.

Some of the letters received from Paris state that Messrs. Rothschild & Co. were prepared to interfere in the case of the protested bills drawn

upon Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. by the United States Bank, and that they would accept, for account of the Bank, such bills as had not already been provided for by other parties, for honor of the endorsers. We shall be glad to hear a confirmation of this statement, which would go far to remedy the injury to credit and confidence, caused by the determination of Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. However, we are bound to mention that we have information from a good source, that Messrs. Rothschild are resolved not to interfere by accepting the bills, although, if proper arrangements were made they might possibly undertake the payment of them at maturity. A few days will clear up all doubts on the subject.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

We copy the following article from the London Sun of September 20.

The interest at present taken in momentary affairs will make the public read with eagerness the account which appeared in our evening edition, of the half-yearly meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of England. We have only one remark to make. While the country is suffering, the Bank seems to prosper. The dividend was declared to be 34 per cent., and the rest, from which future dividends may be taken is increased by 62,000.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th June, 1839, to the 17th September, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4, W. IV., cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation - £17,960,000	Securities - £25,963,000
Deposites - 7,782,000	Bullion - 2,185,000
£25,741,000	£28,148,000
Downing street, Sept. 19, 1839.	

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

My vision is not improving. If any Democrat, competent to edit the Kentucky Gazette, who will be satisfied to labor incessantly, with a small prospect of making a fortune, and may be approved by my patrons, and is disposed to take the Gazette, he can, by immediate application, have it for the half of one year's clear profit.

DAN'L. BRADFORD,
Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee is requested at the Phoenix Hotel, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

TREMENDOUS FIRES IN MOBILE.—We learn from our Exchange Papers that on the 3d. instant there was a great fire in Mobile, by which the city Hotel, and other property, valued at \$120,000 was destroyed.

On the 7th another fire occurred, by which eleven squares of the city, comprising about 500 houses were consumed. The fire appears to have commenced at the corner of Dauphin, and Conception streets.

And on the 8th a third fire, by which the Mansion House, Government Hotel (unfinished), Planter's, and Mechanics' Bank, the Market house, and many valuable brick buildings were consumed.

These fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and two persons had been arrested.

A Baltimore paper states that the city Council has passed a bill, authorising the issuing \$400,000 of corporation certificates, of 50 cents and upwards. Hurra for the reign of shin plasters.

The Banks in New York and Boston seem able and determined to continue the redemption of their notes &c. in specie.

The Bank at New Albany, opposite Louisville had not suspended on Saturday last; and many of the Ohio banks, also continue to pay in cash.

The Union and Planter's banks in Nashville suspended on the 18th. The Bank of Tennessee awaited the instructions of the Legislature, then in session.

The friends of the present Administration in Jessamine County, will hold a meeting at the Court house, in Nicholasville, at their next County Court day, (3d. Monday in November,) to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention in Frankfort, on the 8th January next, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A full meeting is solicited.

The complete returns of the votes for members of the two houses of the Ohio Legislature are reported to result in the election of

	Democrats.	Whigs.
SENATE, - - - - -	25	11
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, - - - - -	49	23
	74	34
	34	

showing a majority of 40 on joint ballot.

On the subject of the suspension by our banks, we had intended to have obtruded a few remarks, but having, yesterday, had a conversation with the President of the Northern Bank, in which he gave some explanations of transactions, not before known to us, except from rumour, and expecting to receive from him in time for publication to-day, an expose of the situation of that institution, we shall defer any comments on the suspension, or the protest

of the bills drawn by it on the United States bank, the present. By the next publication, we expect, for to have data upon which we can speak with confidence.

We learn by the Metropolis that the President arrived at the city of Washington on the 16th where his return was welcomed most enthusiastically. He was in high health and spirits.

By the Nashville papers we learn that James K. Polk was inaugurated in that city on the 14th as governor of Tennessee. Gen. Jackson was present on the occasion, with improved health.

It was with great regret we noticed an article in the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last, seemingly designed to produce irritation in the democratic ranks. We allude to a communication, in which the writer chooses to give the appellation of Tory to the supporters of the present administration.

Our young neighbor, who has recently become the Editor of that paper, in his remarks on Tuesday, seems to justify his correspondent in the appellation given by him, and exhibits his learning, by explaining the meaning of the terms Whig and Tory.

From his remarks we will extract some, and ask of the members of the community, to whichever party they may belong, whether justice is done to the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have given their support for the present administration.

The Editor says—"During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war, and the principles of the revolution, were called Whigs, and those who opposed them, were called Tories."

Now we shall neither ransack Webster's dictionary or British history, to arrive at the meaning of the opprobrious term "Tory," which the Editor of the Intelligencer has, through his correspondent, and his own editorials, thought fit to apply to those who have supported the United States Government—a government founded on the free choice of the independent voters of the country.

It has so happened, that the Editor of this paper has, necessarily, had intercourse with a vast number of the surviving patriots who achieved our glorious revolution; and we think we can say, with certainty, that four-fifths, and probably nine-tenths of those venerable old soldiers, are friendly to the election of Mr. Van Buren.

Upon what foundation, then, can either the editor, or his thoughtless correspondent, base the charge, that those who support the present administration are Tories?

We will appeal to every individual Whig, who shall read these remarks, to cast his eye upon his venerable neighbor, who has risked his all—spent his estate, and shed his blood to accomplish the liberties of his country, in the times that tried men's souls, whether the term which is attempted to be affixed upon that gallant man, is not unjust, and most shameful? and that attempt made by a young gentleman, a stranger to our population—not one month since taken to the bosom of our citizens.

We desire not to excite feelings of hatred or antipathy to any—and we sincerely believe that the indiscretion of our young neighbor, was occasioned by a too ardent zeal to become conspicuous in the Whig ranks. And that he will, upon due reflection, acknowledge the delicacy and injustice of his course.

We were presented, a few days ago, by Mr. Simon Taylor of the neighborhood of North Middletown, with three very large and well filled ears of corn, which grew in a field, that had been in corn for nine years. One ear measures 12 1/2 inches in length; and the others upwards of eleven inches. Who can show larger or finer ears? "If any, speak."—Paris Citizen.

Our brother of the Citizen has paid but little attention to the announcements in the Gazette, or he would surely not have made the above enquiry. And to receive the satisfactory answer, we would invite him to pay a visit to Lexington, and examine the specimens on our shelves.

Since our last, we have received from Mr. A. Warner some ears of corn raised on his farm, in Harrison County, and from Mr. Joseph Boswell, some raised by him in this county. The ears are well grown, and the grains sound and deep. In fact, our samples are all so fine, that we are unable to give a decided preference to either, and we advise planters who are not entirely satisfied with their seed, to call and examine, so as to select a better description.

From Mr. Clugston of this vicinity we had a sample of potatoes, of the excellent quality of which we can speak from experience, having had them on our table, daily, for the last week.

From Richard Pindell Esq. near this city a fall turnip Radish, and a turnip Beet, of uncommon size and sweetness.

From Col. C. J. Sanders, a specimen of large, sound and beautiful Turnips. From experience we can say we never ate finer—one being quite sufficient for a family dinner. [Col. Sanders has a quantity of these splendid roots to dispose of.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a barrel of Cider from our friend Col. Calvin Morgan, as the best sample sent us this season.

Those who doubt it will please call and test its quality.

The Whig Editors must view their readers as the most consummate flats in Christendom, or they would not continue to prate about the sums of money due the several States from the General Government, in consequence of the law for deposit-

ing the surplus in the U. S. treasury, with said States for safe keeping.

It is known to the community who do not rely on the Whig presses for correct information, that this surplus was regularly deposited with the States, until by the suspension by the banks, no surplus remained to be deposited. Are the States ready to return the deposits, thus gravely made? If they were coerced to do so, what would become of those splendid Internal Improvements, of which there has been so much demagogical cant?

Gentlemen Editors—your readers have a higher character for intelligence, and you ought to have a higher respect for it.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

R. PATTERSON BROWN.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this Whig Editor, who has lately taken charge of the Lexington Intelligencer. I can give a pretty sure guess, however, as to what course he will run in his career. He is rash, injudicious and ignorant, and when the sensible men of his party shall signify to him that his services are no longer wanted, the democrats will be bound, at least by precedent, to give him a dinner, as expressive of their opinion of the good service he will have rendered their cause.

He has published a pretended communication without name, of the most offensive kind; in which he calls the democratic party Tories. In his editorial of last Tuesday, he shows who was the author of the pretended communication, and goes into a labored effort to show that the democratic party are the TORIES of the American revolution in principle, and the legitimate successors of the English Tories of the reigns of the Charles's.—Whilst he shows how profound is his ignorance, he equally exposes his malignity and insolence. As if he were resolved that no one should mistake, and suppose him a sensible or a decent Editor, he classes the democratic party of the present day, and those who preceded them, such as Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Gen. Smith, Gov. Clinton, Tompkins, Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson, and the host of Democratic Republicans, whose names are the pride and strength of their country, with the supporters of monarchy in '76, who fought against liberty and their country.—It were bad enough in all decency, to place them as low as the Websters, the Quinceys, the Otises and their associates of the last war, who threw their whole weight into the scale of the enemy, and even resisted the raising the payment, the clothing and the feeding of those democrats who sustained the honor of the striped banner in the second war for independence.

Look in our midst, and who are some of the men who are branded by this intruder, with the stigma which no high-minded American can bear with patience? Is John Fowler, whose head, now whitened with eighty winters, bears the mark of the British broad sword, A TORY? Look at the graves of Barry and of Breckenridge, and their departed associates, and show me the man who will dare to write TORY on their tombs? Let this foolish and misguided man look at the grave of his own grand father, Col. Robert Patterson, as brave a soldier and good a democrat as ever faced the savage in this fair land, and write if he dare the word tory on his grave.

But enough. There are upright and sensible Whigs, who sicken at such drivelling, and there is no Democrat who will not spurn the epithet and its author.

DEMOCRAT.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

SWARTWOUTING.

This is a song sung by the Whigs, until the tune is almost worn out; but they will have to Rosin their Bow afresh, as their great mammoth—their United States Bank—has Swartwouted, and left its creditors in amazement. This Bank was, a short time ago, PROTESTED in France for seven millions of francs; and after collecting in America by swindling, checks and otherwise, specie enough to embarrass or stop every Bank in the United States, she has slipped her cable, and perhaps followed the specie and old Swartwout to England, their favorite country. Still, our would-be Whigs want to establish another Juggernaut to crush us all at pleasure.

We would suggest the propriety of offering a reward for the apprehension of the said Swartwouter, alias U. S. Bank. We would only wish, however, to bring them back, to make them disgorge what they have swindled the public out of. If our citizens had the gold and silver that they have shipped to Europe, (leaving us their RAGS in its stead,) we should be entirely delivered from banks and banking influence. Or if said United States Bank is DEAD, poor creature, and not run away, then we would recommend a coroner's inquest, and a post mortem examination, that the people might know the true cause of her death.

VINDEX.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

With much regret and mortification, I have seen a publication, taken from the Boston prints, that a grand son of the illustrious and proscribed John Hancock, who was the first President of the first Congress of these United States, and signed the Declaration of Independence, was arraigned before the Police Court of that city as a vagrant and pauper.

This is a base slander against the greatest and best patriot that ever existed in the U. S. who sacrificed the greatest part of his princely fortune in aid to bring about the independence of these United States. That such an infamous libel should have travelled 1200 miles to be read in this city,

and every part of this continent, and no doubt gone to Great Britain, to be read by Tories of that kingdom, without having been contradicted, must be truly mortifying to the friends of the deceased, and to every true republican; when the fact is, that the illustrious John Hancock and wife never had but one child, who was a son, and named John George Washington Hancock, and who died before he was nine years of age. This must have been 15 or 20 years before the decease of this illustrious personage, who left no lineal descendant to have a grand son. He died intestate, and his property went to his brother Ebenezer Hancock's heirs. These facts are known to the writer, who was a Bostonian.

Capt. James Scott, of London, and Ebenezer Hancock, Esq. of Boston, were the grand fathers of the young John Hancock referred to in the Boston City Police Court. I think there was a retribution due from the heirs of Ebenezer Hancock, who inherited the remainder of an immense fortune of this illustrious personage, which was not expended in aiding our country to become independent, from Great Britain, to have put down the slander.

J. P. Those Editors who have given publicity to the story above alluded to, would do an act of justice by inserting the above. We know the writer, and have no hesitancy in endorsing the statement.

REPUBLICAN PRESS IN KENTUCKY.—Now, that our political friends are awaking to the importance of the next years struggle for Governor, &c., it may not be inappropriate to call their attention to the state of the party Press in this State. The Press is universally conceded to exert no small share of influence in the determination of such matters, and we hope that the facts mentioned below, will receive, at least, a small degree of consideration.

How then stands the Press, in Kentucky, in reference to National Politics? WHIG.

Eagle, Maysville.
Kentuckian, Flemingsburg.
Citizen, Paris.
Observer, Lexington.
Intelligencer, Lexington.
Chronicle, Richmond.
Olive Branch, Danville.
Herald, Bardstown.
Gazette, Bowlinggreen.
Advertiser, Russellville.
Express, Paducah.
Examiner, Princeton.
Journal, Louisville.
Gazette, "Commonwealth, Frankfort.
Banner, Georgetown.
Patriot, Warsaw.—17.
Against these we have the following, only:
Advertiser, Louisville.
Gazette, Lexington.
Monitor, Maysville.
Globe, Covington.—4.

It will be perceived, therefore, that the whig papers in this State, stand as four to one! When we reflect upon their vast powers of misrepresentation, &c., what chance (we would enquire) have the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this State unless, preparatory to the coming contest, they combine for the establishment of new Presses in the various parts of the State, or at least, to give a more extensive circulation to the Democratic papers already in existence? They have none. And as well might an army go into battle without ammunition, as Republicans to challenge a contest without the requisite quantum of Democratic papers. Powder is good, and ball is good, but without a little paper wadding, the target can never be accurately hit. Polk, notwithstanding his great powers as an argumentative and efficient speaker, it is conceded, would have failed in Tennessee, but for the establishment of presses to combat the thousand misrepresentations of the whig papers, or the large number of Democratic papers ordered, by well organized county committees, for distribution up to the very day of election. In a canvass of the whole State, that candidate is fortunate, who can address his fellow citizens in every county; and yet, even then, he is probably heard by but one sixth, or eighth, or tenth of the whole number of voters, whilst the thousands who never come out on such occasions, prevented by distance, &c., can only be operated upon by the Press—a silent, but a sure messenger, in all contests of a political character.

This matter, therefore, is so essentially VITAL, that we deem it an important duty to call the attention of our friends immediately to it. Let them, when they meet in the various sections of the State to appoint delegates to the 8th of January Convention, at Frankfort, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, select a paper which they prefer, either from its locality or its ability, order 20, 50, or 100 copies for distribution in each county; even if it be only for a period of six months preceding the election. For that time, twenty copies would cost but \$25; forty but \$50, and eighty but \$100—a small sum, when divided between those who are able and willing (no small number) to aid in wresting our noble State from Federal domination. A glorious political revolution is, we sincerely believe, within the power of the die, and a resuscitation of the dry bones of Democracy, in old Kentucky, would produce an effect throughout the Union akin to the sound of the last trumpet!

Western Globe.

The following extract of a letter from one of the wealthiest of our American merchants residing in England, is suggested by an allusion in the same letter to the dishonoring of the bills of exchange of the United States Bank. No doubt it expresses the general opinion of intelligent commercial men in England, as it certainly does here:

"We can now understand and appreciate the cause of Mr. Biddle's resignation, and the selecting of Mr. Dunlap to supply his place, an individual whom we had never before heard of. It is my deliberate opinion that the United States Bank has been the great moving cause of all the financial distress that has existed in America for the last four years; and I predict that Mr. Biddle and his measures will be ere long understood, and his name will be execrated by generations to come, for the mischief he has been the author of."

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay) call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.) Oct 23, '39—43-1f

AN ODD CIRCUMSTANCE.

During our struggle for independence, a queer transaction occurred at a tavern not many miles from Germantown, between an American and British soldier. It was on the day prior to the battle of Germantown, yet fresh in the recollection of many of our citizens, that a weary traveller, with a duck gun of a large bore resting upon his shoulder, demanded a night's lodging at a public house on the high road; his bare feet, rimless hat, and torn clothing, certainly left no good impression on the mind of the tavern keeper, as to the likelihood of his ever being paid for his meals or lodging; "mine host," being a true American at heart, and recognizing the traveller at once to be a "provincial," he liberally extended to him the comforts of his house and home. The soldier, being weary, retired to bed shortly after his arrival. About an hour after, the tramping of a horse's feet was heard in front of the tavern, and before the barkeeper could open the door, the heavy tread of a man was heard on the piazza of the house. The scarlet coat and rich epauletts of the new comer, at once convinced the "Major Dono" that he was an English officer. He entered the bar room, unloosed his sword belt, and imperatively called for supper and a bed. Here was a dilemma; there was but the one bed—a double bed by the way—in the house, and it was occupied by the American private. The landlord at length hesitatingly declared that unless he would condescend to sleep with a fellow-traveller he could obtain no lodgings. It being several miles to the next public house, and already late at night, the officer finally accepted the proposal, and was ushered to his dormitory by the light of a flaming pine knot. The night passed tranquilly away, if the lusty snoring of both travellers be excepted. In the morning our provincial private was the first one to awake. He looked, apparently with much surprise, at the British officer, who lay quietly breathing with his mouth open as if to catch flies. He then examined his tattered shirt, pinched himself in the legs and arms, and then muttered, "Strange! very strange!" Finally, he pinched the officer's nose, who jumped up evidently terrified.

"Who are you?" demanded our provincial.
"I'm a soldier," was the reply.
"What's your name?"
"Jacob Elliworth."
"You're a liar, that's my name, I'm Jake Elliworth."
"No you're not, that's me," answered the officer, who by this time had recovered his courage.
"What? d'ye want to tell me that you're Jake Elliworth, when I'm Jake himself? You can't throw sawdust in this child's eyes no way you can fix it"—putting his thumb to his nose and shaking his fingers.

"Give me none of your impudence, sir, I shall not put up with it," replied the officer shaking his fist at the provincial.
"This movement roused the ire of the Yankee to such a degree, that with his clenched fist he struck the Briton a blow on the face and levelled him on the bed; a noise ensued, and but a few moments elapsed ere the landlord, with his attendants, arrived at the door; each of the combatants appealed to him to decide who was the real "Jake Elliworth," and which was the man who had come to bed last. The landlord surveyed them each in their turn, but their faces, their size, and the color of their hair resembled each other so much, that he declared at length he was unable to distinguish one from the other. At this moment the oyster arrived at the door, with the intelligence that a party of English soldiers could be seen some distance off, marching in the direction of the tavern. The officer laughed, and the Yankee looked agast, but suddenly recollecting himself, he seized the Englishman's uniform, ran out of the room, and ordered the oyster to saddle his horse. In the yard of the tavern he completed his dress, mounted the officer's steed, and boldly meeting the detachment of English soldiers, ordered them to take a d-d rebel, whom he made prisoner at the next tavern, to the camp. The *manoeuvre* succeeded, and the Yankee escaped to the American camp. The English officer, in the meantime, was arrested by his own men, but whether the mistake was ever discovered—"this deponent saith not."

A CHINESE STEP-MOTHER.—In the reign of Sweng Vang, the guards of a castle found a man lying in a field, who appeared but recently to have been murdered. At a little distance they found two brothers whom they took into custody as the probable murderers. As however, the deceased had but one wound, which consequently gave rise to the surmise of but one perpetrator, the question arose, which of the two had done the deed? Neither of the brothers would accuse the other, each of them declaring that he and not his brother was the assassin. The case was brought before the king.

"To grant life to both, said the king, would be to show mercy to one murderer—to have both executed, where only one can be guilty, would be cruel and against the law. Well then, let the mother of these men be called, and let her opinion decide their fate—for she knows her children best."

So said, so done. The mother was informed of the king's command. And said the poor woman, bursting into a flood of tears, "if I am compelled to choose let the eldest live."
The king expressed great surprise that the mother should have chosen the youngest, for the youngest children are generally cherished the most by mothers.
"Yes," said she, "he whose life I now save, is not the offspring of my own body, but the son of my late husband by his first marriage. I have solemnly promised his father always to treat him as my own son, and until now, I have always kept my word. I should now break my promise, were I, from fraternal tenderness, to save the life of my youngest son to the detriment of the other. I feel what this sacrifice cost my heart."
Cries and sobs here choked her utterance.
The king pardoned them both.

"When I was not worth 140 dollars, I married. My wife earned thirty-one and a quarter cents with her needle, I earned seventy-five cents with my hammer; yet I never was to this day without a loaf of bread and a shillin."—*Grant Thornburn.*
Honest industry is, after all, man's only sure dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood. It is true he "has sought out many inventions," but none so poor as that of idleness. Disguise it as we may, so great have been the labor saving efforts of the present age, and we may add, so successful too, that plain muscular work has come to be too generally regar-

ded as low, servile and disreputable. Men forget that it is necessary to earn money before they can duly appreciate its value. Hence a lack of industry seldom fails to betray an equal want of economy. And hence, too, idleness, extravagance, and recklessness, go hand in hand. It is said by those who can best judge, that our importations of comparatively useless foreign luxuries, will exceed this year, the imports of last, some fifty or sixty millions of dollars. These importations, it is true, are to a great extent on foreign account; but they are brought here to sell, and we are expected to buy. At the present rate of exchange, the importers pay one hundred and ten and a half dollars for every hundred of the above amount. How long shall we continue to be the poor slaves of pride—to exhaust our individual and state credit abroad, and groan under the oppressive weight of an enormous foreign debt? Not until we cease to estimate the character of a man by the texture of his coat, instead of looking to his moral worth and usefulness in society. Not until we cease to instruct our daughters to regard the necessary domestic labor of a family as something below their dignity—the business of servants—while papa and mamma experience the hectic glow of an hour glass figure, and vibrate with moderate skill the senseless wire of a piano, and oft rejoice in the luxury of a gentle squeeze, and rapid whirl, "round and round and round," in the giddy mazes of the voluptuous waltz.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

HONK HOWLER CREEK.
Choctaw Nation, West, Sept. 2, 1839.

To the Editor of the Arkansas Gazette:
SIR:—I noticed an extract from the Planter's Advocate, in your last number that reached here, that the Texan Government designs an immediate commencement of hostilities against the Choctaws.

If this statement be correct, we cannot conceive what can be the object of the Texans, for should they be successful in conquering us, which we think questionable, they could not possess the country, as it would revert to the United States on our becoming extinct or abandoning it. The United States, according to solemn treaty stipulations, are bound to protect us; but in the event of a war between the Choctaws and Texas, we could hardly expect them to interfere in our behalf, particularly if they are to be so much benefited by our conquest. However, all we would ask of the *white people* would be to stand off and see fair play between us and Texas: to let us use our national funds for arms, ammunition, &c. We hope never to be the aggressors in bringing about such a state of things, but we are determined never to submit to a gross injury from Texas or any other quarter.—And if Texas really contemplates hostilities against us, she will not find us subdivided into parties and bands as she has the Caddoes, Cherokees, and other remnants of tribes, that she has forced from their homes in Texas. The case will be obvious to the minds of the most unreflecting Indians on the frontier, that if Texas can or will commence hostilities against us without provocation, she will, with the same propriety, pursue the same course, one by one towards the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and all other tribes on this frontier. Knowing this, therefore, I hope that when she commences her contemplated hostilities against us she will not come upon us asleep, but will find us awake and ready to act in concert; and each warrior, with his rifle and tomahawk in hand, sound the warwhoop, that will be heard and echoed back from the upper Mississippi to Red river, determined to sell his life, liberty, and lands, as dearly as possible.

KO-E-HO-MA, (or Red Tiger.)

UNEXPECTED BIRTH.—We were invited yesterday, by Mr. De Selting of the Museum, to look at the progeny of the large rattlesnake which in its wire cage has often attracted the notice of visitors there. This serpent gave birth, a few days ago, to four young ones, lively little creatures, each about six or eight inches long. The old one has been in the Museum about two months. She is more than usually fierce since the birth of her young, violently agitating her rattles and darting out her tongue, when any one molests the cage. What is singular respecting this reptile, we are told that during the two months in which it has been in Mr. De Selting's possession, it has eaten nothing, although small animals, such as mice and birds, have been frequently put into the cage.

The annual meeting of the Orphan Society will be held at the Court House, in this city, on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at three o'clock P. M. The friends of the Society are earnestly requested to attend.
Lexington Oct. 22 1839.

MARRIED.—On the 12th ult. Mr. JOHN M'KEEIN, to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Graves of Scott county.

On the 17th inst. Mr. CHARLES CROW, to Miss MARY JANE P. KINROSS, both of this city.

On the 10th inst. Mr. GRAY BAKER, of Yazoo county, to Miss SARAH A. daughter of James McConnell of this county.

DIED.—In Woodford county, on Sunday night, the 12th inst., of Bilious Fever, Mrs. ANN G. WOOD, relict of Edward B. Wood, Sen'r.

DIED.—On the 4th inst. in Paris, Mrs. MARGARET ANN, consort of Mr. Wm. C. Lyle, Editor of the Western Citizen.

On the 22nd Sept. in Missouri, maj. JAMES BRASFIELD, formerly of Clarke county Ky.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. AGNES PERKINS, consort of Mr. E. Perkins, of this city.

On the 10th Sept. in Lancaster county, Va. Mr. WILLIAMSON C. JONES, a printer of this city.

On the 25th at Elizabethtown, Ky. BENJ. CHAPEZE Esq., attorney at law.

On the 11th in Morgan County, Ill. MATTHEW ELDER Esq. formerly of this city.

Of Consumption in Jessamine County on the 13th of October, Mr. LEWIS PILCHER.

Masonic Notice.

THERE will be held a convocation of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, in the city of Lexington, at the Masons Hall, on the first Tuesday in November, Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
Lexington, Oct. 24, 1839, 43-44

Mechanics Infantry Attention!

THE members of the Mechanics' Infantry are hereby notified that a meeting of the company will be held at the Arsenal on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock P. M. Those who have subscribed their names for a change of uniform, are particularly requested to be punctual in attendance.

A uniform has been made up, and is now at the Cheapside House, where members of the Company and others are requested to call and see it. It will also be exhibited at the Arsenal on the night of the meeting.

JNO. W. FORBES, Capt.

Oct. 24, '39—43-44

Furniture Sale and Dwelling House to Let.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, will be sold at Auction, at the residence of Thomas Smith, Esq. (who intends to rent his dwelling house) the whole of his handsome Furniture.—viz.

Pier Tables,
Dinner, Card, Central and Toilette do.
Sideboards and Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
High and low post Bedsteads,
French mahogany do.
Sofas, mahogany and fancy chairs,
Beds and bed furniture,
Parlour and chamber carpets,
Large mirrors, mantle and dressing glasses,
Dinner and tea sets of french china,
Silver and cut glass ware,
Mantle and astral Lamps,
Window curtains, blinds, &c. &c.

The articles to be sold, comprise a variety sufficient for two parlours, a dinner room and four chambers. The whole in good order and some new.

Also a full assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

At the same time, if not previously rented by private contract, the dwelling house of Mr. Smith will be leased for one or more years. It is in excellent order, and is one of the most desirable as to position in the city.

Terms.—Satisfactory notes for all sums over twenty dollars, at six months.

The House and Furniture may be examined on Tuesday, the day before the sale, and catalogues furnished.

G. CHRISTY Auc'r.

Lex. Oct. 24, 1839—43-44

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Cass county, Georgia, on the 12th of August last a negro man named JESS. He is a dark mulatto, 45 or 50 years of age, badly ruptured on one side, a small piece bit off one of his ears in fighting, a scar on one side of his forehead, caused by the kick of a horse, and his right shin bone has been broke, also by the kick of a horse, the toe on that foot turns a little out when walking; his hands and feet, are little more bony than common, and the joints somewhat larger than usual, for a man of his size.

The said man was raised in Lexington, Ky., or the neighborhood thereof, where he will doubtless endeavor to go, as he was seen on the road, 18 miles above Knoxville, Tenn. directing his course to Bean's Station.

I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES FREEMAN.

October 24, 1839—43-44

Executors Notice.

ALL those who hold claims against the Estate of John Sharp, Deceased, are requested to present their accounts for settlement by the first of February next, 1840, well proven; and those who owe the estate are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

ANDERSON B. LAFFOON, Executor.

Oct. 24, 1839—43-44

Fayette Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of John Atchison's heirs, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th day of November next, the tract of land on which John Atchison formerly resided, situated in Fayette county, about four miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and containing Seventy Acres. There is a fine house upon the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two years from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.
H. L. BODLEY, Com'r.

October 24, 1839—43-44



KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
\$35,295! \$10,515!
\$80,000! \$15,000!
\$10,000!
50 prizes of \$1,000!
20 prizes of \$1,000!
&c. &c. &c.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 82 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the *Mary's State Lottery*—Class 25 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. October 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.			
1	1000	1000	\$17,000
1	1000	1000	3,500
1	1000	1000	3,000
1	1000	1000	1,800
10	1000	1000	10,000
20	1000	1000	4,000
20	1000	1000	3,000
20	1000	1000	2,500
91	1000	1000	9,100
55	1000	1000	2,750
55	1000	1000	2,900
55	1000	1000	1,375
110	1000	1000	2,200
2,640	1000	1000	26,400
16,335	1000	1000	81,675

19,525 prizes - - - - - amounting to \$171,600
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.
66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 83 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mech. Association. Class 6 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. October 19, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.			
1	1000	1000	\$20,000
50	1000	1000	5,000
1	1000	1000	2,347½
1	1000	1000	2,347
1	1000	1000	1,115
20	1000	1000	6,000
20	1000	1000	4,000
70	1000	1000	7,000
64	1000	1000	2,560
64	1000	1000	1,920
64	1000	1000	1,280
3,264	1000	1000	32,640
22,176	1000	1000	110,880

25,861 prizes - - - - - amounting to \$249,842½
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.
75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets for sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Dried Peaches.

20 BUSHELS dried peaches peeled, unpeeled,
Just received and for sale, by
JOHN B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

October 3, '39—40-41

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me, are hereby notified that all my notes and accounts are placed into the hands of G. R. TROTTER and M. P. ELLIS for collection, who are authorised to receipt for the same.
SAM'L C. TROTTER.

September 26, 1839—39-40

A LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st of October, 1839, which will be returned as dead letters, if not taken out in three months.

- Akin Mary T. Miss
Allen Buford
Allen Green Mrs.
Andrix Joshua T.
Andrews Mary Mrs.
Anderson John
- Baker James T. 2
Barnes Moses
Baty Archibald
Bane William
Barr Martha Ann
Barstow Mary Miss
Baily Samuel
Baker Amos
Barrington Wm. H.
Barnett Miss H. E.
Bain Jennings & Co. 3
Barnes Johnson
Barbee Miss Sophia
Backster Samuel
Blakesley Henry
Blair Orpha Jane
Brackridge Thomas
Berkley W. H. 2
Berryman Thos. E.
Beard M.
Berry Jane Mrs.
Bell G. B.
Bell C. W.
Bell John V.
Bond Thomas 2
Boyd Mary Miss
- Cadwallader Margaret
Cain Jennings & Co.
Calder Rachael Mrs.
Campbell Alex. A. Rev.
Campbell Charles H.
Campbell & Jordan
Campbell V. W.
Cannon Silas
Carrell Margaret Miss
Carney T.
Carr Joseph 2
Carroll William Capt.
Carter Wm. 2
Carter L. Y. Miss
Caulder Charity Mrs.
Claiborne Jack
Clarke L. B.
Clark Thomas
Chabfaunt Samuel
Chandler Julius
Craig J. T.
Craig John A.
Craig Charles F.
Cochran L. C. Miss
Cummings James
- Dwyer Andrew
Davidson John
Davis Nathan H.
Deagrafendrad J. H.
Devaugh William
Devore Daniel
Deits Michael
Deuar H. A. Dr.
Devore Robert H.
Dishmal John
- Earp Joshua
Edwards Martha
Eggleston Wm.
Ellis William
Ellis Jesse
Ellis W. Ship
Elliott Theodore Dr. 2
- Fair Seany Miss
Faulconer William
Ferguson John B.
Ferguson W. C.
French Juliet Miss
Finley Ann Miss
Finn Michael
Flint Dr.
Flint John W.
- Gardner Martha Miss
Ganton John N.
Gateway Richard
Graves Sarah Miss
Graves Sidney Mrs.
Graves James
Gees William
Green W. S.
Green Willis P. Dr. 2
Gray Sarah A. Miss
Grady Caroline
Grady Nancy Miss
Grady W. H.
- Hambleton Elizabeth 2
Harrison John
Harrison Catharine
Harrison James
Harrison Carter H. master
Harrison Charles E.
Hall Thomas B.
Hall William
Harlackner Jacob
Hawkins William
Hampton Mary J. Miss
Harris John Dr.
Harris John
Hall Francis
Hampton R. B.
Hase Eliza Mrs.
Harvey Arona Mrs.
Hawley Elisha N.
Hawes John
Heard Angelina Mrs. 4
Henderson Saml.
Hewett James
Henderson David H.
Henderson Thomas
Headly Marshall
Headley James
Harring Ellen Mrs.
Heibler John
- Irvine R. H.
- Johnson Peter
Johnson Joseph
Johnson Robt.
Johnson James
Johnson W. C.
Jacoby James S.
- Kean Joseph C. 4
Keene William B. Dr.
Keene Wm. R.
Kelcey John
Kenley John W.
- Lafon Harrison
Lott James
Lewis Sally Miss
Lewis V. F. Mrs.
Lewis Mariah Jane
Lewis Luanda Mrs.
Lewis H. P.
Leak Josiah
- Martin Lewis
Martin William
Mayo H. B.
Mason Mary Mrs.
Matthews Philip B. Capt.
Marsh William
Major William
Matthews Thomas J.
Merrill Wm. S.
Miller Lewis
Miller Lucy Miss 2
Miller William 2
Miller Catharine
- Ashurst Craig
Ansley John S. 3
Alsip Mary D. Mrs.
Ashby Mary Miss
Atkins James
Atkins Lewis
- Bently Washington
Brown C. A.
Brown Harrison
Brown David W.
Brock Richard Tea 3
Branham Elizabeth Miss
Bronson Jo
Brooks William 2
Brooks James T.
Brown Nancy Miss
Brokaw John S.
Bostin John
Boggs Robt.
Buckner Wm.
Burnett Nancy Miss
Burks Susan H. 2
Buckner Elizabeth Miss
Burton Judith
Buckman Elizabeth
Butner Matilda
Buckner Chas.
Butler Margaret
Buford Anna Miss
Boyakin W. F.
Boswell Mary K. Miss
- Cheancy Collier
Clements Thomas
Case Mary A. E. Miss
Crinshaw Joel
Cardin W. P.
Cix Marchal
Churchill S. C.
Christopher David S.
Cook John P.
Cross L. W.
Croshaw Mr.
Climes William 3
Cooper John A.
Cox Robt.
Combs Synthiana Miss
Cotten John
Coleman Louisa Miss 2
Colder Charity
Coney Thomas
Cook Robt. W.
Cook Judith Mrs.
Cole James
Cockerill James
Cuzick William
- Dille Joan Miss
Dickson J. R.
Downton Elizabeth
Donohoo W. B. 2
Devaugh William
Duncan Thomas 2
Dunbar A. W. Dr. 3
Dunval James Maj.
Dunlap Jane T.
- Elliott Mary P. Miss
Elliott & Worley
Ely Robt.
Emby Jacob
Eve Thomas 2
Evans William
Ewing James 2
- Ford Edward
Ford J. R.
Ford Nancy Mrs.
Foster Margaret
Foley Lucinda Miss
Foster J. B.
Forbes Mrs. C.
Faget R. W.
- Grierson John
Grinnell William
Grinnell Jane Mrs.
Goney Thomas M. 2
Gordon Geo. W.
Goode William O.
Goss Henry
Gouldrich D. G.
Godfrey C. Miss
Gunn Mr.
Gentry Patrick
Gurley R. R. Rev.
- Hellias William
Henoline Ann D. Mrs.
Hines William R.
Hickman Wm.
Hickman John H.
Hieronymus S. R.
Holt J. H.
Holman James S.
Hopkins F. G.
Holt Wm R. Dr.
Holmes James
Holmes W. C.
Hoffman John C.
Hodges William
Hullger Jacob
Hughes Jacob 3
Hughes Thomas
Hughes William
Hughes Timothy
Hurt James W.
Hurt Betsey W.
Hull Joseph
Hunt Jasper
Hutchison
Hurley Henry
Hunley Susan
Herndon & Moffitt
- Jackson Thomas
Jackson William
Jackson Fanny
Jamison Judith A. Miss
Jillison M.
Jenkins Elisha
- Kelley James
King Lucretia
King George
Knight, James & Charles
Koppikus A. gunsmith,
- Leach Loyd
Lewis Charles
Lindsay Malinda
Lindsey Elizabeth
Long G. B.
Loites Robert
Longe Jasper
Logan D. C.
- Morman Honrick
Mosley Martin B.
Moore Nathan
Morrison Jane Miss
Mullins Charles
Myers T. M. Doct.
McClay Archibald Rev.
McConn R. F.
McClanton George
McClanahan S. G.
McCue & Moore
McCheesney Miss J.
McCoy James
McClure Jno. D.
- Miller Elisha 2
Miller Letitia Miss
Mitchell Ann Mrs.
Morgan Able
Morford Noah B.
Montgomery Hughy
Mower David Rev.
Mousby Mrs.
Moore James B.
Moore Patsy Miss
Montgomery A. B.
Morrow A. W.
Mould H.
Measer Anlori
- Nelson Cadit A. D.
Newman John
Newton A. O. 7
Nicholson Eliza Jane
- Owen Thomas
O'Bannon P. N. Capt.
- Paine W. H.
Payne Edward C.
Payne W. M.
Payne S. F.
Patton, School teacher
Pawling W.
Parrish John G.
Parker Daniel
Bartaux John B.
Perry George
Perry Eugene W.
Perkins Mary Ann
- Ragan Elizabeth
Raney Thomas
Reading P. B.
Redman Charles K.
Reynolds Isaac
Reynolds Geo. W.
Reynolds John Jr.
Rear Ann Miss
Reins Louisa Miss
Redcliffe James Dr.
Riddle James P.
Richardson W. H.
Richardson Aaron
Richardson John C.
Richardson John E.
Richardson John E. 3
Riese Michael
Rine & Sputz
Ricketts Chancy
- Sanders Lewis
Sandige Abner W. 2
Sawtell J.
Sanders Samuel Dr.
Sallee Mary Miss
Sharp Robt.
Sharp, Water street
Sharp, gunsmith
Shackelford Susan Miss
Sparks A. R.
Spencer Ellen C. Miss
Spence John Brown
Smeeds George
Stewart Hines
Stewart J. D.
Sheppard John E.
Shepley John
Sherwood Orrin
Simpson John R.
Simpson Robt.
Simpson Elizabeth
Simms J. R.
Stimman Augustus 3
Stivers W. A.
- Talbot Edgel
Talbot Dr.
Taylor John R.
Taylor John
Taylor Ben
Taylor John D.
Taylor Margaret
Taylor Mary A.
Tracy Catharine G. 2
Tanner Richard
Tilford Henry
Triplett John
Thompson Hester Miss
- Vaugh John 2
- Walker John B.
Walker William
Wallace Andrew
Wallace William K.
Walker J. T.
Warwick J. R.
Watkins Thomas H.
Warnock John
Warmock William
Wustead Mary Miss
West Simon
Webster Jacob
Webb Lucy Miss
Welch Elizabeth
Wells Stephen
Wheeler Charles N.
Wetmore James C. 3
Weigert Horace
Wheat Washington
Willis John 4
White Jacob
- Thompson W. L.
Thompson W. B.
Thompson Robt.
Thompson Sarah
Thompson Susan
Todd William
Thornton Rosannah
Tucker James (colored)
Turner James
Turnbull William
Turpin Francis White
Tyrill William
- Vertner Phenix
- White Elial
Wright Evan
Wilcox Orange
Wilson John A.
Wilson Benj.
Wilson David V.
Wilson William
Williams William 3
Williams Mary Miss
Williams Warren M.
Williams George L.
Williams Z. B.
Wilkinson Joseph
Winlock Adam S.
Willard Allen
Worthington Isaac 3
Woods R. A.
Wadhams Edward P.
Woodson S. H.
Worthington Amanda
- Young Elizabeth S. Miss

McDowell William
McElvain Robt.
McElroy George
McFarland John
McGuire John
McKinney Mathew
McLoud Robt.
McNair D. R.
McNeil James
McMullin John
McMurry Mary
McVey Luther

Norton O. Miss
Nutter William
Nutter C.
Nuttall D. S.

Oldham John

Prewitt Wm Gen

Prentiss Lewis
Phelps Nathan B.
Pilkington Samuel
Pierce Mary F. Miss
Porter Carson
Porter James
Porter Sarah A. Miss
Potter C. A.
Poage John C. D.
Powell Ambrose
Poindexter Wm A.

Richards Richard
Richards Jane B.
Rider Harrison
Roney Joseph H.
Road Adam
Rogers B. F.
Rogers J. H. D.
Rogers James
Rogers Edward
Rogers Judith Ann Miss
Rowling Winsor
Roberts Elizabeth
Rosebury, sen. 2
Rout Thomas
Robertson Ellen J.
Robertson Sarah
Rucker Nancy
Rucker Minty Mrs.
Russell Hezekiah 2
Russell John Mrs.

Stiles Jacob
Stiles John
Stifffield John
Shipp Susan Ann Miss
Solute Christian
Sprawel Joseph C.
Spiles Lawson L.
Spring Alfred

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz:
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
The cost of a full course of Lectures is One hundred and fifty Dollars. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is Five Dollars. The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil) is Ten Dollars. The Graduation fee is Twenty Dollars. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars per week.
A large accession of the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors Bush and Peter, and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.
The notes of good and solvent banks, in the State whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D.
Dean of Faculty.
Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

School for Young Ladies.
THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP AND LADY (formerly Miss ANDRÉS), would inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the large and commodious session room of the Methodist Church, next door to the Episcopal Church. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and the higher English Branches, will be taught by Mr. Wintthrop, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, and all kinds of Ornamental Needle Work, by Mrs. Wintthrop. There will be in the course of the whole year, forty-four weeks of instruction, and eight weeks of vacation. Each quarter will consist of 11 weeks, exclusive of vacation, and will commence for each pupil at the time of her entering the School. No scholar will be taken for a period less than a quarter, and the payment of tuition will be expected from each pupil in the middle of her quarter.
TERMS.—For English Branches and Ornamental Needle Work, \$6 per quarter.
Drawing and Painting, 18 "
Music, 18 "
French and Ancient Languages, (for each language) 5 "
Lex. Sept. 26, 1839—39-40

GUN SMITHING.
STONE & KOPPIKUS, late of New York would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City, where they will now carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches; and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superior Rifles, Double and single barreled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.
Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Weirs Rope and Bagging factory.
Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Rainey & Ferguson, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, (which we earnestly solicit,) can be made to either of us, at our old stand.
WILL. H. RAINEY,
JAS. FERGUSON.
Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

WILL. H. RAINEY
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand
LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Which he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on his usually accommodating terms.
On hand, 50 pieces Scotch, Kidderminster and 3 Ply Ingrain CARPETING and Tufted Rugs. 5000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEYS.
Lexington, Aug. 1, 1839—31-3m

\$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living for miles from Lexington, Ky. on the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at his house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling Green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville, to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.
If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.
Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—31-4f
The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling Green, will insert 3t.

NAIIS.
JUST RECEIVED on consignment, 40 kegs Juniatta Nails, assorted sizes, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or short paper.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 9, 1839. 41-4f

JABEZ BEACH,
A new Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1839—55-4f

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 25-4f

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's Shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov 29, 1839—48-1y

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected
Staple & Fancy dry Goods;
Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:
Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,
Black, green, brown and drab Bed, Ephantum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,
Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets, plain, striped and plaid,
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,
Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers,
White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,
Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels,
French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;
Linen Bosoms and Collars, new style;
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;
Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;
Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work,
Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;
Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-lis and Shal-lisettes,
Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,
French, English and German Merinoes,
Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;
Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;
A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work,
Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffling, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;
Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Camel's hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Hdk's,
Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas,
Black and fancy Kid, Tulle, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,
A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shemle Cord, &c.
Gentlemen's superior Outer, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Seal Skin CAPS, FUR COLLARS;
A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine
Boots and Shoes,
For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted, Bonnets, Travelling Baskets, Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Wootenholms make a superior article.
Also, a large lot of Negro Jeans, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.
A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG—
September 12, 1839—37-4f

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Baristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-4f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WILLIAM F. TOD,
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]
CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of
Fur and Silk Hats.
The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.
Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
December 27, 1838 52-10thof

WILLIAM ALLISON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.
Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.
RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.
N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-4f

City Lots in Louisville.
WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.
LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839. CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Green-River Tobacco.
27 BOXES KINKRAD & ALLEN's very superior manufactured Tobacco, just received and for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 9, 1839. 41-4f

Almonds and Raisins.
JUST RECEIVED, 25 boxes Fresh Raisins, and 10 boxes Almonds, for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 9, 1839. 42-4f

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.
THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.
JEREMIAH KIRTLY,
WALLER RODES,
GEORGE NORTON.
Lexington, August 8, 1839.

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Dudley's Shop.
April 17, 1839. 16-4f

Western Emporium.
JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.
THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street. 18-4f
Lexington, May 2, 1839.

To Stammerers.
FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
C. H. CHAPMAN.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 41-15

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN. 18-4f
May 2, 1839.

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,
1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.
THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of
Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds,
and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of
Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.
The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.
Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.
Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.
JAMES G. MATHERS.
March 21, 1839—12-4f

WHEAT.
A CALDWELL, is happy to be able to state, that the PHOENIX MILLS (formerly the Alluvion Mills) are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invites the Farmers to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.
Lexington, July 25, 1839 25-3m
Obeeser, and Intelligencer insert 3m weekly.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the line of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all these wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargain.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

JUST RECEIVED,
5 CASKS of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, of superior quality, at my Tobacco Store and Grocery, No. 22, West Main-street, immediately opposite the Intelligencer Printing office.
ALSO—50,000 SPANISH CIGARS, which will be sold on as good terms as any in Lexington.
ALSO—Common and Half Spanish Cigars, which will be sold on as good terms as can be afforded.
ROBERT GRAY.
October 17, 1839. 42-3t

Umbrella Repairing, &c.
MRS. CATHERINE MARSH, would respectfully inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellas, at her old stand, on the corner of Main & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy Silks, with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellas in the most lasting manner. Consisting of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Her residence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it advantageous to call and examine her accommodations.
Lex. Oct. 17, 1839—42-4f

Great Western Manufactory
OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row, LEXINGTON, KY.
THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if by the durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.
I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.
It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country, by having their buildings painted here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Black-smithing.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.
WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.
N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sept. 7.—53-4f B. & H.

\$100 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of FOO. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly rather given to stammering. I will give \$30 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.
WM. ROMAN.
July 4, 1839 27-4f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.
FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-4f

LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of
Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.
On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware-house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell anywhere in the city, in good order, and free of charge.
All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.
P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.
JAS. MARCH.
April 4, 1830 14-4f

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
July 19, 1837 22-4f

SELLING OFF AT COST!
THE partnership existing between Bowman & Harcourt, will, by agreement, expire on the 1st day of January next, and wishing to discontinue business in this city with a view of closing the same as soon as possible, they offer their entire stock of merchandise now on hand, at cost, wholesale or retail. A great many of our goods were purchased this fall, entirely new, consisting of the most desirable goods this city can afford. The above goods are too numerous to enumerate. Persons wishing to supply themselves would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately.
TERMS.—All sums under \$30, cash; over \$30 and under \$100, payable 1st day of January next; \$100 and over, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.
BOWMAN & HARCOURT.
Sept. 19, 1839—38-3m

ESPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR correspondents and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number,
S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 130, Broadway, and No. 22, Wall-street.
June 27, 1839—26-4f

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!
THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.
To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to
SYLVESTER & CO.
150, Broadway, New-York.

\$700,000!! \$500,000! \$25,000!!
6 prizes of 20,000! 2 of 15,000, and 3 of 10,000!!
Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.
The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.
Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.
To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839.
Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.
NO COMBINATION NOS.
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.
The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize, THE ARCADE, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about \$37,000
1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 169 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at \$25,000—valued at \$500,000
1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at 12,000—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 20, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin; 127 feet 10 1/2 inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$20,000
1 prize Ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 129 feet 14 inches deep, rented at \$1000—valued at \$15,000
1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each, 25,000
1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 each, 20,000
1 do. 150 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. 15,000
1 do. 100 do. City Bank, do. do. 10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do. 10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do. 10,000
1 do. 50 do. Exchange Bank, do. do. 5,000
1 do. 50 do. do. do. do. do. 5,000
1 do. 25 do. Gas Light Bank, do. do. 2,500
1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. do. 2,500
1 do. 15 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. 1,500
1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. do. 1,500
20 do. 10 do. Louisiana State do. do. do. 20,000
1 prize \$1000,
10 do. each 2 shares of \$100 each prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000
200 do. each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000
200 do. each 1 share of \$100, New Orleans Bank, 20,000
150 do. each 1 share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000
600 PRIZES, \$1,500,000

Tickets \$20—No Shares.
The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unencumbered and without any deduction.
SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, New York.
May 1839—30—1st Dec.

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.
THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editor of the Louisville Journal.
TERMS.
One page, \$5 00
One-half page, 3 00
One-fourth page, 2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, 1 00
August 29, 1839—35-4f C. W. GRAHAM.

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,
and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVINCIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.
For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

Dr. Pinckard,
In future attend promptly to all professional calls in the country as well as in the city. During the day he may be found at his shop on Broadway, opposite Todd's formerly Keiser's Lexington Hotel, and at night in his room, the next door below his shop.
Sept. 26, 1839—39-3t